

REIDEMEISTER TORSION AND INTEGRABLE HAMILTONIAN SYSTEMS

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AMS classification: Primary 58F; Secondary 57Q10.

0. INTRODUCTION

Reidemeister torsion is a very important topological invariant which has useful applications in knot theory, quantum field theory and dynamical systems. In 1935 Reidemeister [9] classified up to PL equivalence the lens spaces S^3/Γ where Γ is a finite cyclic group of fixed point free orthogonal transformations. He used a certain new invariant - the Reidemeister torsion- which was quickly extended by Franz, who used it to classify the generalized lens spaces S^{2n+1}/Γ . Let X be a compact smooth manifold. A representation $\rho : \pi_1(X) \rightarrow U(m)$ of the fundamental group defines a flat \mathbb{C}^m bundle E over X . When the twisted cohomology $H^*(X; E)$ vanishes, the representation ρ and the flat bundle E are called acyclic. The Reidemeister torsion or R -torsion is a positive number which is a ratio of determinants concocted from the $\pi_1(X)$ -equivariant chain complex of the universal covering of X . Later Milnor identified the Reidemeister torsion with the Alexander polynomial, which plays a fundamental role in the theory of knots and links.

In 1971, Ray and Singer [10] introduced an analytic torsion associated with the de Rham complex of forms with coefficients in a flat bundle over a compact Riemannian manifold, and conjectured it was the same as the Reidemeister torsion. The Ray- Singer conjecture was established independently by Cheeger and Müller a few years later.

Recently, the Reidemeister torsion has found interesting applications in dynamical systems theory. A connection between the Lefschetz type dynamical zeta functions and the Reidemeister torsion was established by D. Fried [6]. The work of Milnor [7] was the first indication that such a connection exists.

In this paper we study the Reidemeister torsion of isoenergy surfaces of an integrable Hamiltonian system. Let N be a four-dimensional smooth symplectic manifold and consider the Hamiltonian system with smooth Hamiltonian H , which in Darboux coordinates has the form:

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{dp_i}{dt} &= -\frac{\partial H}{\partial q_i} \\ \frac{dq_i}{dt} &= \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_i}.\end{aligned}\tag{0.1}$$

The three-dimensional level surface $M = \{H = \text{const}\}$ is invariant under the flow defined by the system (0.1). The surface M is called an isoenergy surface or a constant-energy surface. The topological structure of isoenergy surfaces of integrable Hamiltonian systems and the structure of their fundamental groups were described in [4, 3]. Isoenergy surfaces of integrable Hamiltonians system possess specific properties which distinguish them among all smooth three dimensional manifolds. Namely, they belong to the class of graph-manifolds introduced by Waldhausen[12]. Since N is orientable (as a symplectic manifold), the surface M is automatically orientable in all cases. Suppose that the system (0.1) is complete integrable (in Liouville's sense) on the surface M . This means, that there is a smooth function f (the second integral), which is independent of H and with Poisson bracket $\{H, f\} = 0$ in a neighborhood of M .

Definition. We shall call $f : M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ a Bott function if its critical points form critical nondegenerate smooth submanifolds of M . This means that the Hessian d^2f of the function f is nondegenerate on the planes normal to the critical submanifolds of the function f .

A.T. Fomenko [4] proved that a Bott integral on a compact nonsingular isoenergy surface M can have only three types of critical submanifolds: circles, tori or Klein bottles. The investigation of concrete mechanical and physical systems shows [4] that it is a typical situation when the integral on M is a Bott integral. In the classical integrable cases of the solid body motion (cases of the Kovalevskaya, Goryachev-Chaplygin, Clebsch, Manakov) the Bott integrals are round Morse functions on the isoenergy surfaces. A round Morse function is a Bott function all whose critical manifolds are circles. Note that critical circles of f are periodic solutions of the system (0.1) and the number of this circles is finite. Suppose for the moment that the Bott integral f is a round Morse function on the closed isoenergy surface M . Let us recall the concept of the separatrix diagram of the critical circle γ . Let $x \in \gamma$ be an arbitrary point and $N_x(\gamma)$ be a disc of small radius normal to γ at x . The restriction of f to the $N_x(\gamma)$ is a normal Morse function with the critical point x having a certain index $u(\gamma) = 0, 1, 2$. A separatrix of the critical point x is an integral trajectory of the field

$-\text{grad } f$, called a gradient line, which is entering or leaving x . The union of all the separatrices leaving the point x gives a disc of dimension $u(\gamma)$ and is called the outgoing separatrix diagram (disc). The union of incoming separatrices gives a disc of complementary dimension and is called the separatrix incoming diagram (disc). Varying the point x and constructing the incoming and outgoing separatrix discs for each point x , we obtain the incoming and outgoing separatrix diagrams of the circle γ . Let $\Delta(\gamma)$ be $+1$ if the outgoing separatrix is orientable, and -1 if it is not. Let $\epsilon(\gamma) = (-1)^{u(\gamma)}$. Let $\rho_E : \pi_1(M, p) \rightarrow U(E_p)$ be the holonomy representation of the hermitian bundle E over M ; E_p is the fiber at the point p . For the gradient flow of f on M , one can construct an *index filtration* for the collection of critical circles $\{\gamma_i\}$, i. e. a collection of compact submanifolds M_i of top dimension so that $M_i \subset \text{int} M_{i+1}$, $M_0 = \emptyset$, $M_i = M$ for large i , the flow is transverse inwards on ∂M_i and $M_{i+1} \setminus M_i$ is an isolating neighborhood for the critical circle γ_i . When $E|(M_{i+1}, M_i)$ is acyclic for each i , following the ideas of D. Fried [6] we can compute the Reidemeister torsion as [1]

$$\tau(M; E) = \prod_i \tau(M_{i+1}, M_i; E) = \prod_{\gamma_i} |\det(I - \Delta(\gamma_i) \cdot \rho_E(\gamma_i))|^{\epsilon(\gamma_i)} \quad (0.2)$$

This formula means that for the integrable Hamiltonian system on the four-dimensional symplectic manifold, the Reidemeister torsion of the isoenergy surface counts the critical circles of the second independent Bott integral on this surface. If $E|(M_{i+1}, M_i)$ is acyclic, then $\det(I - \Delta(\gamma_i) \cdot \rho_E(\gamma_i)) \neq 0$ for each i . Since in many classical integrable cases there are contractible critical circles it is interesting to study the situation when not all $E|(M_{i+1}, M_i)$ are acyclic. In this paper we carry out this study and in fact we consider the general situation when the Bott integral has critical tori and Klein bottles. We use the spectral sequence defined by the filtration and following Witten-Floer ideas we bring into play the orbits connecting the critical submanifolds. A similar approach was developed in [11] for Morse-Smale flows.

Parts of this article were written while the first author was visiting the Instituto de Matematicas Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico and Erwin Schrödinger International Institute for Mathematical Physics in Wien. The first author is indebted to these institutions for their invitations, support and hospitality.

1. R-TORSION AND SPECTRAL SEQUENCES

Let W be a finite dimensional vector space with basis $\mathbf{w} = \{w_1, \dots, w_n\}$, then $\wedge \mathbf{w} = w_1 \wedge \dots \wedge w_n$ is a generator of $\det W = \wedge^n W$. If $\dim V = 0$ set $\det V = \mathbb{C}$.

Consider a cochain complex of finite dimensional vector spaces

$$0 \rightarrow V^0 \xrightarrow{d} V^1 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow V^m \xrightarrow{d} 0 \quad (1.1)$$

Let $V^+ = \bigoplus_i V^{2i}$, $V^- = \bigoplus_i V^{2i+1}$ and

$$\det V = \det(V^-) \otimes (\det V^+)^{-1}.$$

Let $Z^\pm = V^\pm \cap \ker d$, $B^\mp = d(V^\pm)$, $H^\pm = Z^\pm/B^\pm$.

We now define the *torsion element* $\tau_d \in \det V \otimes (\det H)^{-1}$. Pick ordered relative bases \mathbf{h}_\pm for (Z^\pm, B^\pm) and \mathbf{t}_\pm for (V_\pm, Z_\pm) , then $d\mathbf{t}_\mp$ is a basis for B_\pm . Denote by $[\mathbf{h}_\pm]$ the corresponding basis for H^\pm .

$$\tau_d = \wedge(\mathbf{t}_-, \mathbf{h}_-, d\mathbf{t}_+) \otimes \wedge(d\mathbf{t}_-, \mathbf{h}_+, \mathbf{t}_+)^{-1} \otimes \wedge[\mathbf{h}_+] \otimes \wedge[\mathbf{h}_-]^{-1} \quad (1.2)$$

Notation. Consider the cochain complex

$$0 \rightarrow V \xrightarrow{A} W \rightarrow 0$$

We have $H^0 = \ker A$, $H^1 = \operatorname{coker} A$ and denote $\tau(A) := \tau_d$. When A is an isomorphism, $\tau(A)$ is the coordinate free version of $\det A$.

Proposition 1. [5] *Let $0 = F_{N+1}^i \subset F_N^i \subset \dots \subset F_0^i = V^i$ be a filtration of the cochain complex (1.1) such that $d^i(F_n^i) \subset F_n^{i+1}$. Let $\{E_r, d_r\}$ be the corresponding spectral sequence. Then*

$$\tau_d = \tau_{d_0} \otimes \dots \otimes \tau_{d_N}$$

Corollary 2. [5] *Suppose*

$$0 \rightarrow (C', d') \xrightarrow{i} (C, d) \xrightarrow{j} (C'', d'') \rightarrow 0 \quad (1.3)$$

is an exact sequence of chain complexes and

$$\mathcal{H} : 0 \rightarrow H^0(C') \xrightarrow{i^*} H^0(C) \rightarrow H^0(C'') \xrightarrow{\partial} H^1(C') \rightarrow \dots \quad (1.4)$$

is the corresponding long exact sequence. For each k choose compatible volume elements in $\det C'_k, \det C_k, \det C''_k$, i.e. such that the torsion of (1.3) is 1. Then

$$\tau_d = \tau_{d'} \tau_{d''} \tau_{\mathcal{H}} \quad (1.5)$$

We now describe the first terms of the spectral sequence $\{E_r, d_r\}$. The filtration defines the associated graded complex $G^i = \bigoplus_n G_n^i$ where $G_n^i = F_n^i/F_{n+1}^i$. The coboundary d induces a map $d_0^n : G_n^i \rightarrow G_n^{i+1}$ whose cohomology defines the term E_1 by

$$E_1^{n,q} := H^{n+q}(F_n/F_{n+1}) \quad (1.6)$$

and induces the first differential $d_1^n : E_1^{n,q} \rightarrow E_1^{n+1,q}$ as the coboundary map for the short exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow F_{n+1}/F_{n+2} \rightarrow F_n/F_{n+2} \rightarrow F_n/F_{n+1} \rightarrow 0$$

i.e. the map d_1 in the long exact sequence

$$\xrightarrow{j_n} H^{n+q}(F_n/F_{n+2}) \xrightarrow{k_n} H^{n+q}(F_n/F_{n+1}) \xrightarrow{d_1} H^{n+q+1}(F_{n+1}/F_{n+2}) \quad (1.7)$$

The term $E_2^{n,q}$ is defined by

$$E_2^{n,q} := \frac{\ker(d_1 : E_1^{n,q} \rightarrow E_1^{n+1,q})}{\operatorname{im}(d_1 : E_1^{n-1,q} \rightarrow E_1^{n,q})}. \quad (1.8)$$

From (1.7) we have $\ker(d_1) = \operatorname{im}(k_n)$ and $\operatorname{im}(d_1) = \ker(j_{n-1})$, and thus $E_2^{n,q} = \operatorname{im}(k_n)/\ker(j_{n-1})$.

Consider the commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} H^{n+q}(F_n/F_{n+2}) & \xrightarrow{k_n} & H^{n+q}(F_n/F_{n+1}) & \xrightarrow{j_{n-1}} & H^{n+q}(F_{n-1}/F_{n+1}) \\ \delta_0 \nearrow & & \delta_1 \nearrow & & \\ H^{n+q-1}(F_{n-2}/F_n) & \xrightarrow{k_{n-2}} & H^{n+q-1}(F_{n-2}/F_{n-1}) & \xrightarrow{j_{n-3}} & H^{n+q-1}(F_{n-3}/F_{n-1}), \end{array}$$

The second differential $d_2^{n-2} : E_2^{n-2,q+1} \rightarrow E_2^{n,q}$ is given as the composite map

$$\operatorname{im}(k_{n-2})/\ker(j_{n-3}) \xrightarrow{\delta_1} \operatorname{im}(j_{n-1}) \xrightarrow{j_{n-1}^{-1}} \operatorname{im}(k_n)/\ker(j_{n-1}) \quad (1.9)$$

Further terms of the spectral sequence $E_r^{n,q}$ are obtained as cohomology of the previous term and the differentials $d_r^n : E_r^{n,q} \rightarrow E_r^{n+r,q+r-1}$ are the maps induced by the original d .

Let now K be a finite CW-complex. Let $p : \tilde{K} \rightarrow K$ be the universal covering and $\rho : \Gamma \rightarrow \operatorname{U}(m)$ be a representation of the fundamental group Γ of K which defines a flat vector bundle $E := \tilde{K} \times_{\Gamma} \mathbb{C}^m$. Lifting cells to \tilde{K} we obtain a Γ -invariant CW complex structure on \tilde{K} . The space of ρ -equivariant cochains

$$C^*(K; E) = \{\xi \in C^*(\tilde{K}; \mathbb{C}^m) : \xi \circ \gamma = \rho(\gamma) \circ \xi \quad \forall \gamma \in \Gamma\}$$

is preserved by $d^j : C^j(\tilde{K}; \mathbb{C}^m) \rightarrow C^{j+1}(\tilde{K}; \mathbb{C}^m)$ and so $\{C^*(K; E), d(K; E)\}$ forms a subcomplex. Its cohomology $H^*(K; E)$ is called the ρ -twisted cohomology of K . As usual $H^*(K; E)$ is subdivision invariant and we have a torsion element

$$\tau_{d(K;E)} \in \det C^*(K;E) \otimes (\det H^*(K;E))^{-1}.$$

Order the j -cells σ and choose an oriented lift $\tilde{\sigma}$ for each σ . This gives an isomorphism $C^j(K;E) \cong \oplus_{\sigma} \mathbb{C}^m$ and determines a preferred generator w_K^ρ of $\det(C^*(K;E))$ up to multiplication by an element of the subgroup

$$U_\rho = \{(\pm 1)^m \det \rho(\gamma) : \gamma \in \Gamma\} \subset S^1$$

The orbit $U_\rho w_K^\rho \subset \det C^*(K;E)$ is invariant under subdivision, so we can define R -torsion of K at ρ as the U_ρ orbit

$$\tau(K;E) = (U_\rho w_K^\rho)^{-1} \otimes \tau_{d(K;E)} \subset (\det H^*(K;E))^{-1} \quad (1.10)$$

which is invariant under subdivision. When ρ is acyclic, i.e. when $H^*(K;E) = 0$, we have $\det H^*(K;E) = \mathbb{C}$ and we can identify $\tau(K;E)$ as an element of \mathbb{C}^*/U_ρ . Since $U_\rho \subset S^1$, all elements in $\tau(K;E)$ have the same modulus which we still denote by $\tau(K;E)$.

The previous definitions can be extended to relative pairs. Let L be a subcomplex of K . For each j we have the relative space of cellular j -cochains

$$C^j(K, L; \mathbb{C}) = \bigoplus_{\sigma \in K \setminus L} H^j(\sigma, \partial\sigma; \mathbb{C})$$

Let \tilde{K} and ρ be as above and let $\tilde{L} = p^{-1}(L)$. We can define the space of relative ρ -equivariant cochains $C^*(K, L; E) \subset C^*(\tilde{K}, \tilde{L}; \mathbb{C}^m)$ with coboundary $d(K, L; E)$ and then we get a torsion element

$$\tau_{d(K,L;E)} \in \det C^*(K, L; E) \otimes (\det H^*(K, L; E))^{-1}.$$

Thus, choosing preferred basis as before we obtain a U_ρ orbit

$$\tau(K, L; E) \subset \det H^*(K, L; E)^{-1}$$

which is invariant under subdivision.

Remark 1. Another name for the twisted cohomology is cohomology with local coefficients. One chooses a point on each cell of K and a path from a fixed point to each chosen point. In this way any path c between chosen points defines a closed path γ_c and then a matrix $\rho(c) := \rho(\gamma_c)$ which gives the relation between the coefficients at the ends of the path.

2. R-TORSION AND CRITICAL SUBMANIFOLDS

The foliation of the isoenergy surface M by Liouville tori is given by the level sets of the Bott integral $f^{-1}(c)$ for c a regular value. The bifurcation of Liouville tori occur at the sets $F_c = f^{-1}(c) \cap \text{Crit}(f)$ for c a critical value. We will make the following assumption which is satisfied in the generic case.

Assumption. We will assume that there are no gradient lines of the Bott integral f connecting saddle circles i.e. circles with index 1.

We will substitute the Bott integral for another Bott function, still denoted by f and not necessarily an integral, giving the same foliation by Liouville tori and such that its critical values $c_1 < \dots < c_l$, are ordered in the following way

- (a) $i \leq k_1 \iff F_{c_i}$ is a minimum circle.
- (b) $k_1 < i \leq k_2 \iff F_{c_i}$ is a minimum torus or Klein bottle.
- (c) $k_3 < i \leq k_4 \iff F_{c_i}$ is a maximum torus or Klein bottle.
- (d) $k_4 < i \iff F_{c_i}$ is a maximum circle.

Choosing numbers $A_0 < c_1 < A_1 < \dots < c_l < A_l$ and letting $N_j = f^{-1}(\infty, A_j]$ we get an *index filtration* $\emptyset = N_0 \subset N_1 \subset \dots \subset N_l = M$ for the critical sets of f i. e. denoting by ϕ the gradient flow of f , ϕ is transverse inwards on ∂N_n and

$$\bigcap_{t \in \mathbb{R}} \phi_t(N_j \setminus N_{j-1}) = F_{c_j}.$$

Fix a representation $\rho : \pi_1(M) \rightarrow \text{U}(\mathfrak{m})$. All cochain complexes and cohomology groups will have coefficients in the flat bundle defined by ρ . Let $l_0 = 0, l_1 = k_2, l_2 = k_3, l_3 = l$ and $M_n = N_{l_n}$. Define the filtration $F_5 \subset \dots \subset F_1 \subset F_0$ of $C^*(M)$ by $F_n = \ker(C^*(M) \rightarrow C^*(M_n))$. The associated graded complex is given by

$$G_n = F_n / F_{n+1} \cong C^*(M_{n+1}, M_n)$$

with 0-differential $d_0 = \bigoplus_n d_0^n$, where $d_0^n : G_n \rightarrow G_n$, and torsion element $\tau_{d_0} = \bigotimes_n \tau_{d_0^n}$ where

$$\tau_{d_0^n} \in \det C^*(M_{n+1}, M_n) \otimes (\det H^*(M_{n+1}, M_n))^{-1}.$$

Since there are neither gradient lines connecting two minimum (maximum) critical submanifolds nor gradient lines connecting two saddle circles (by assumption), we have (see [11])

$$H^*(M_{n+1}, M_n) = \bigoplus_{M_n \subset N_j \subset M_{n+1}} H^*(N_j, N_{j-1}) \quad (2.1)$$

$$\tau_{d_0^n} = \bigotimes_{M_n \subset N_j \subset M_{n+1}} \tau_{d_0^{n,j}} \quad (2.2)$$

From (2.1), the computation of the map

$$d_1^n : H^*(M_n, M_{n-1}) \rightarrow H^{*+1}(M_{n+1}, M_n)$$

reduces to computing for each i, j with $l_{n-1} < i \leq l_n < j \leq l_{n+1}$, its component $F_{ij}^* : H^*(N_i, N_{i-1}) \rightarrow H^{*+1}(N_j, N_{j-1})$. To do so, we will use the trajectories of the gradient flow of f , but we will modify f in the neighborhood of each critical level set in order to apply Lemma 1 below giving such a map in the Morse function case. This modification is just a technical device to choose some of the orbits connecting the critical submanifolds to describe the maps F_{ij}^* . We will give a proof of the following Proposition using Lemma 1.

Proposition 3. *If $k_{2n} < j \leq k_{2n+1}$, let $\gamma_j = F_{c_j}$ and $\mathcal{D}_j = I - \Delta(\gamma_j)\rho(\gamma_j)$. Then*

$$H^k(N_j, N_{j-1}) = \begin{cases} \ker \mathcal{D}_j & \text{if } k = n, n+1 \\ 0 & \text{in other case.} \end{cases} \quad (2.3)$$

$$\tau_{d_0^{n,j}} = \tau(\mathcal{D}_j)^{(-1)^n} \quad (2.4)$$

If $k_{2n-1} < j \leq k_{2n}$ and α_j, β_j are generators of the fundamental group of F_{c_j} , let $\mathcal{D}_j = \begin{pmatrix} I - \rho(\alpha_j) \\ I \pm \rho(\beta_j) \end{pmatrix}$, $\mathcal{D}_j^ = (I \pm \rho(\beta_j), \rho(\alpha_j) - I)$, where the $+$ sign occurs precisely when F_{c_j} is a Klein bottle. Then*

$$H^k(N_j, N_{j-1}) = \begin{cases} \ker \mathcal{D}_j = \text{coker } \mathcal{D}_j^* & \text{if } |k - n| = 1 \\ \ker \mathcal{D}_j \oplus \ker \mathcal{D}_j^* & \text{if } k = n \\ 0 & \text{in other case} \end{cases} \quad (2.5)$$

$$\tau_{d_0^{n-1,j}} = 1 \quad (2.6)$$

Corollary 4.

$$\begin{aligned} E_1^{0,q} &= H^q(M_1) = 0 \quad \text{for } q \neq 0, 1, 2. \\ E_1^{1,q} &= H^{q+1}(M_2, M_1) = 0 \quad \text{for } q \neq 0, 1. \\ E_1^{2,q} &= H^{q+2}(M, M_2) = 0 \quad \text{for } q \neq 0, 1, 2. \end{aligned}$$

Let $G : M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a Morse Smale function and let $c_1 < \dots < c_N$ be its critical points. For $A_0 < c_1 < \dots < c_N < A_N$ and $K_i = G^{-1}(\infty, A_i]$ we get a filtration $K_0 \subset \dots \subset K_N$. The orientation of M and $\text{grad } G$ define an orientation of $L_a = G^{-1}(a)$ for each regular value a . Giving an orientation to the unstable subspace $E^u(x)$ for each critical point

x of G , and using the orientation of M we also get an orientation of $E^s(x)$. Then we have orientations of $W^u(x)$ and $W^s(x)$. Let x, y be critical points of G of indices $n, n+1$ respectively and let a be a regular value with $G(x) < a < G(y)$. Then $S^u(y) = W^u(y) \cap L_a$ and $S^s(x) = W^s(x) \cap L_a$ are oriented transverse submanifolds of L_a with dimensions n and $2-n$ respectively. Therefore $S^s(x) \cap S^u(y)$ is a finite set. For each $q \in S^s(x) \cap S^u(y)$ denote by I_q the intersection number.

The proof given by Floer in [2] for the untwisted version of the following Lemma can be readily adapted. The only new ingredients are the matrices $\rho(\alpha)$ for nonclosed paths α used to define cohomology with local coefficients.

Lemma 1. *Let c_i, c_{i+1} be critical points of G with indices $n, n+1$. For each $q \in S(i, j) = S^s(c_i) \cap S^u(c_j)$ let $\alpha_q(t) = \phi_{\cot(\pi t)}(q) : t \in [0, 1]$. The coboundary map $d : H^n(K_i, K_{i-1}) \rightarrow H^{n+1}(K_{i+1}, K_i)$ is given by*

$$d = \sum_{q \in S(i, j)} I_q \rho(\alpha_q) \quad (2.7)$$

To change the Bott integral in a neighborhood of each critical level set, we will use the following Propositions.

Proposition 5. *Let $F : M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a Bott function and let γ be a critical circle of index n . Given a small neighborhood U of γ there is another Bott function G which agrees with F outside U and has nondegenerate critical points $w, z \in \gamma$ of indices $n, n+1$ and no other critical points in U .*

Proof. Let $F(\gamma) = c$. If $\Delta(\gamma) = 1$, there is a tubular neighborhood U of γ with coordinates $(x, y, \theta) \in B_\varepsilon(0)$, $\theta \in \times S^1 = \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}$ such that

$$F(x, y, \theta) = c + \pm x^2 \pm y^2$$

Let $\rho : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow [0, 1]$ be a smooth function with $\rho(t) = 0$ if $t > \varepsilon^2$ and $\rho(t) = 1$ for $t < \varepsilon^2/4$. Define

$$G = \begin{cases} f + \delta \rho(x^2 + y^2) \cos \theta & \text{on } U \\ f & \text{outside } U \end{cases}$$

On U we have

$$\begin{aligned} \text{grad } G(x, y, \theta) &= 2(\pm 1 + \delta \rho'(x^2 + y^2) \cos \theta) x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \\ &\quad + 2(\pm 1 + \delta \rho'(x^2 + y^2) \cos \theta) y \frac{\partial}{\partial y} - \delta \rho(x^2 + y^2) \sin \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \end{aligned}$$

Thus, if δ is sufficiently small, the only critical points of G in U are $w = (0, 0, \pi)$ and $z = (0, 0, 0)$ with indices p and $p+1$ respectively. \square

Proposition 6. *Let $F : M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a Bott function and let \mathbb{T} be a minimal (maximal) torus. Given a small neighborhood U of \mathbb{T} there is another Bott function G which*

1. *Agrees with F outside U .*
2. *Has nondegenerate critical points $p, q, r, s \in \mathbb{T}$ of indices $0, 1, 1, 2$ (or $1, 2, 2, 3$) and no other critical points in U .*
3. *There are no gradient lines either from a critical point of index 1 to any of q, r, s or from a critical point of index 2 to s (either from p to a critical point of index 1 or from p, q, r, s to a critical point of index 2).*

Proof. Consider the case of a minimal torus. Let $F(\mathbb{T}) = c$. There is a tubular neighborhood U of \mathbb{T} with coordinates $(x, \theta, \varphi) \in (-\varepsilon, \varepsilon) \times S^1 \times S^1$ such that $F(x, \theta, \varphi) = c + x^2$.

For each critical point z of F of index 2, $W^u(z) \cap \{x\} \times S^1 \times S^1$ is a curve. For each critical point w of F of index 1, $W^u(w) \cap \{x\} \times S^1 \times S^1$ is a point. Therefore we can choose the coordinates θ, φ such that

- (a) $(x, 0, 0) \notin \bigcup_{u(z)=2} W^u(z)$
- (b) $\{x\} \times (S^1 - \{\pi\}) \times \{0\} \cap \bigcup_{u(z)=1} W^u(z) = \emptyset$
- (c) $\{x\} \times \{0\} \times (S^1 - \{\pi\}) \cap \bigcup_{i(w)=2} W^u(w) = \emptyset$

Let ρ be as in the proof of Proposition 5. Define

$$G = \begin{cases} F + \rho(x^2)(\delta_1 \cos \theta + \delta_2 \cos \varphi) & \text{on } U \\ F & \text{outside } U \end{cases}$$

On U we have

$$\begin{aligned} \text{grad } G(x, \theta, \varphi) = & 2(\pm 1 + \rho'(x^2)(\delta_1 \cos \theta + \delta_2 \cos \varphi)) x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \\ & - \rho(x^2)(\delta_1 \sin \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} + \delta_2 \sin \varphi \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi}) \end{aligned}$$

Thus, if δ_1, δ_2 are sufficiently small, the only critical points of G in U are $p = (0, \pi, \pi), q = (0, \pi, 0), r = (0, 0, \pi), s = (0, 0, 0)$ which have the required indices and

- (a) $W^s(s) \cap U = (-\varepsilon, \varepsilon) \times \{(0, 0)\}$
- (b) $W^s(q) \cap U = (-\varepsilon, \varepsilon) \times (S^1 - \{\pi\}) \times \{0\}$
- (c) $W^s(r) \cap U = (-\varepsilon, \varepsilon) \times \{0\} \times (S^1 - \{\pi\})$

The proof of the maximal torus case is similar. \square

Applying Proposition 5 to f we obtain a Bott function without critical circles, then using Proposition 6 we obtain a Bott function without

critical circles and minimal torus (Klein bottles) and with no gradient lines from a critical point of index i to a critical point of index $j \geq i$. Using Proposition 6 again we finally get a Morse-Smale function g that agrees with f outside a neighborhood of each critical set. Denote by $C_j(g)$ the set of critical points of g with index j . We have

$$\begin{aligned} C_0(g) &= \{w_1, \dots, w_{k_1}, p_{k_1+1}, \dots, p_{k_2}\} \\ C_1(g) &= \{z_1, \dots, z_{k_1}, q_{k_1+1}, r_{k_1+1}, \dots, q_{k_2}, r_{k_2}, w_{k_2+1}, \dots, w_{k_3}, p_{k_3+1}, \dots, p_{k_4}\} \\ C_2(g) &= \{s_{k_1+1}, \dots, s_{k_2}, z_{k_2+1}, \dots, z_{k_3}, q_{k_3+1}, r_{k_3+1}, \dots, q_{k_4}, r_{k_4}, w_{k_4+1}, \dots, w_l\} \\ C_3(g) &= \{s_{k_3+1}, \dots, s_{k_4}, z_{k_4+1}, \dots, z_l\} \end{aligned}$$

Proof. (Proposition 3) For $k_{2n} < i \leq k_{2n+1}$ let $g(w_i) < d_i < g(z_i)$ and $N_i^* = g^{-1}(\infty, d_i]$. Then $H^n(N_i^*, N_{i-1}) = \mathbb{C}^m w_i$, $H^{n+1}(N_i, N_i^*) = \mathbb{C}^m z_i$, and according to Milnor [8]

$$\tau_{d(N_i^*, N_{i-1})} = 1, \tau_{d(N_i, N_i^*)} = 1.$$

Using Lemma 1 we have the sequence

$$0 \rightarrow H^n(N_i, N_{i-1}) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{A}_i} \mathbb{C}^m \xrightarrow{\mathcal{D}_i} \mathbb{C}^m \xrightarrow{\mathcal{B}_i} H^{n+1}(N_i, N_{i-1}) \rightarrow 0 \quad (2.8)$$

with \mathcal{D}_i defined in the the statement of Proposition 3. Therefore

$$H^n(N_i, N_{i-1}) = \ker \mathcal{D}_i, \quad H^{n+1}(N_i, N_{i-1}) = \operatorname{coker} \mathcal{D}_i.$$

Since sequence (2.8) has torsion $\tau(\mathcal{D}_i)^{(-1)^n}$, we obtain by Corollary 2

$$\tau_0^{n,i} = \tau_{d(N_i, N_i^*)} \tau_{d(N_i^*, N_{i-1})} \tau(\mathcal{D}_i)^{(-1)^n} = \tau(\mathcal{D}_i)^{(-1)^n}.$$

For $k_{2n-1} < i \leq k_{2n}$, let $g(p_i) < c'_i < g(q_i), g(r_i) < c''_i < g(s_i)$ and $N'_i = g^{-1}(\infty, c'_i]$, $N''_i = g^{-1}(\infty, c''_i]$. Then $H^{n-1}(N'_i, N_{i-1}) = \mathbb{C}^m p_i$, $H^{n-1}(N''_i, N'_i) = \mathbb{C}^m q_i \oplus \mathbb{C}^m r_i$, $H^{n+1}(N_i, N''_i) = \mathbb{C}^m s_i$. Again from [8]

$$\tau_{d(N'_i, N_{i-1})} = 1, \tau_{d(N''_i, N'_i)} = 1, \tau_{d(N_i, N''_i)} = 1.$$

By Lemma 1 we have the sequence of the triad (N''_i, N'_i, N_{i-1}) :

$$0 \rightarrow H^{n-1}(N''_i, N_{i-1}) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{A}_i} \mathbb{C}^m \xrightarrow{\mathcal{D}_i} \mathbb{C}^m \oplus \mathbb{C}^m \xrightarrow{\mathcal{B}_i} H^n(N''_i, N_{i-1}) \rightarrow 0, \quad (2.9)$$

and the exact sequence of the triad (N_i, N''_i, N'_i) :

$$0 \rightarrow H^1(N_i, N'_i) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{A}_i} \mathbb{C}^m \oplus \mathbb{C}^m \xrightarrow{\mathcal{D}_i^*} \mathbb{C}^m \xrightarrow{\mathcal{B}_i} H^2(N_i, N'_i) \rightarrow 0, \quad (2.10)$$

with \mathcal{D}_i and \mathcal{D}_i^* defined in the statement of Proposition 3. The first part of the sequence of the triad (N_i, N''_i, N_{i-1}) :

$$0 \rightarrow H^{n-1}(N_i, N_{i-1}) \longrightarrow H^{n-1}(N''_i, N_{i-1}) \longrightarrow 0,$$

and sequence (2.9) give

$$H^{n-1}(N_i, N_{i-1}) = H^{n-1}(N_i'', N_{i-1}) = \ker \mathcal{D}_i \quad (2.11)$$

$$H^n(N_i'', N_{i-1}) = \operatorname{coker} \mathcal{D}_i. \quad (2.12)$$

Using (2.9) and (2.10), we have the commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} & & \mathcal{D}_i \downarrow & & & & \\ & & \mathbb{C}^m \oplus \mathbb{C}^m & & & & \\ & & \mathcal{B}_i \downarrow & \searrow \mathcal{D}_i^* & & & \\ 0 \rightarrow H^n(N_i, N_{i-1}) \rightarrow & H^n(N_i'', N_{i-1}) & \xrightarrow{\Delta_i} \mathbb{C}^m & \rightarrow & H^{n+1}(N_i, N_{i-1}) \rightarrow 0 \\ & \downarrow & & \searrow & & & \\ & 0 & & & H^{n+1}(N_i, N_i'). \end{array}$$

which implies

$$H^n(N_i, N_{i-1}) = \ker \Delta_i = \mathcal{B}_i(\operatorname{coker} \mathcal{D}_i \cap \ker \mathcal{D}_i^*) \quad (2.13)$$

$$H^{n+1}(N_i, N_{i-1}) = \operatorname{coker} \Delta_i = \operatorname{coker} \mathcal{D}_i^* = H^{n+1}(N_i, N_i') \quad (2.14)$$

Sequence (2.9) has torsion $\tau(\mathcal{D}_i)^{(-1)^{n-1}}$ and sequence (2.10) has torsion $\tau(\Delta_i)^{(-1)^{n-1}}$. Therefore, Corollary 2 gives

$$\tau_{d(N_i'', N_{i-1})} = \tau_{d(N_i'', N_i')} \tau_{d(N_i', N_{i-1})} \tau(\mathcal{D}_i)^{(-1)^n} = \tau(\mathcal{D}_i)^{(-1)^n}, \quad (2.15)$$

$$\tau_{d_0^{n-1, i}} = \tau_{d(N_i, N_i')} \tau_{d(N_i'', N_{i-1})} \tau(\Delta_i)^{(-1)^{n-1}} = \tau(\mathcal{D}_i)^{(-1)^n} \tau(\Delta_i)^{(-1)^{n-1}}. \quad (2.16)$$

To compute $\tau(\mathcal{D}_i)$, we recall that $\mathcal{D}_i = \begin{pmatrix} I - \rho(\alpha_i) \\ I \pm \rho(\beta_i) \end{pmatrix}$. Since $\rho(\alpha_i), \rho(\beta_i) \in \operatorname{U}(m)$ and they commute. There is a splitting

$$\mathbb{C}^m = V_{\alpha_i} + V_{\beta_i} + \ker \mathcal{D}_i,$$

invariant under $\rho(\alpha_i)$, and $\rho(\beta_i)$, such that $I - \rho(\alpha_i) : V_{\alpha_i} \hookrightarrow$ and $I - \rho(\beta_i) : V_{\beta_i} \hookrightarrow$ are nonsingular. Let $\mathbf{k}_i, \mathbf{v}_{\alpha_i}, \mathbf{v}_{\beta_i}$ be bases of $H^{n-1}(N_i, N_{i-1}) = \ker \mathcal{D}_i, V_{\alpha_i}, V_{\beta_i}$. Let

$$W_i = (V_{\beta_i} + \ker \mathcal{D}_i) \oplus (V_{\alpha_i} + \ker \mathcal{D}_i),$$

then $j : W_i \rightarrow H^n(N_i'', N_{i-1})$ is an isomorphism, and so $j[(\mathbf{v}_{\beta_i} \cup \mathbf{k}_i) \times \{0\}] \cup j[\{0\} \times (\mathbf{v}_{\alpha_i} \cup \mathbf{k}_i)]$ is a basis of $H^n(N_i'', N_{i-1})$. Thus

$$\begin{aligned} \tau(\mathcal{D}_i) &= \frac{\wedge(\mathcal{D}_i \mathbf{v}_{\alpha_i}, \mathcal{D}_i \mathbf{v}_{\beta_i}, (\mathbf{v}_{\beta_i} \cup \mathbf{k}_i) \times \{0\}, \{0\} \times (\mathbf{v}_{\alpha_i} \cup \mathbf{k}_i)) \otimes \wedge \mathbf{k}_i}{\wedge(\mathbf{v}_{\alpha_i}, \mathbf{v}_{\beta_i}, \mathbf{k}_i) \otimes \wedge(\mathcal{B}_i[(\mathbf{v}_{\beta_i} \cup \mathbf{k}_i) \times \{0\}], \mathcal{B}_i[\{0\} \times (\mathbf{v}_{\alpha_i} \cup \mathbf{k}_i)])} \\ &= \frac{\wedge((I - \rho(\alpha_i)) \mathbf{v}_{\alpha_i}, \mathbf{v}_{\beta_i}, \mathbf{k}_i) \otimes \wedge(\mathbf{v}_{\alpha_i}, (I - \rho(\beta_i)) \mathbf{v}_{\beta_i}, \mathbf{k}_i) \otimes \wedge \mathbf{k}_i)}{\wedge(\mathbf{v}_{\alpha_i}, \mathbf{v}_{\beta_i}, \mathbf{k}_i) \otimes \mathcal{B}_i^*(\wedge(\mathbf{v}_{\beta_i}, \mathbf{k}_i) \otimes \wedge(\mathbf{v}_{\alpha_i}, \mathbf{k}_i))} \end{aligned} \quad (2.17)$$

To compute $\tau(\Delta_i)$ we recall that $\mathcal{D}_i^* = (I \pm \rho(\beta_i), \rho(\alpha_i) - I)$ and then

$$W_i \cap \ker \mathcal{D}_i^* = \ker \mathcal{D}_i \oplus \ker \mathcal{D}_i, \mathcal{D}_i^*(\mathbb{C}^m \oplus \mathbb{C}^m) = \mathcal{D}_i^*(W_i) = V_{\beta_i} + V_{\alpha_i}.$$

Thus $\ker \Delta_i = \mathcal{B}_i(\ker \mathcal{D}_i \oplus \ker \mathcal{D}_i)$ and $\text{coker } \Delta_i = \text{coker } \mathcal{D}_i^* = \ker \mathcal{D}_i$. Thus $H^n(N_i, N_{i-1}) \cong \ker \mathcal{D}_i \oplus \ker \mathcal{D}_i$, $H^n(N_i, N_{i-1}) = \ker \mathcal{D}_i$, and using $\mathbf{k}_i \times \mathbf{k}_i$ and \mathbf{k}_i as their bases we have

$$\tau(\Delta_i) = \frac{\wedge((I - \rho(\alpha_i))\mathbf{v}_{\alpha_i}, (I - \rho(\beta_i))\mathbf{v}_{\beta_i}, \mathbf{k}_i) \otimes (\wedge \mathbf{k}_i \otimes \wedge \mathbf{k}_i)}{\mathcal{B}_i^*(\wedge(\mathbf{v}_{\beta_i}, \mathbf{k}_i) \otimes \wedge(\mathbf{v}_{\alpha_i}, \mathbf{k}_i)) \otimes \wedge \mathbf{k}_i}. \quad (2.18)$$

From equations (2.16), (2.17), (2.18) we have

$$\tau_{d_0^{m-1,i}} = 1.$$

□

We now come to the description of the components F_{ij}^* of d_1 . Let ψ_t be the gradient flow of g . One can construct an index filtration

$$\emptyset = K_{-1} \subset K_0 \subset L_1 \subset P_1 \subset K_1 \subset L_2 \subset P_2 \subset K_2 \subset K_3 = M$$

such that $L_1 \subset M_1 \subset L_2$, $P_1 \subset M_2 \subset P_2$ and

$$\begin{aligned} \bigcap_{t \in \mathbb{R}} \psi_t(K_i \setminus K_{i-1}) &= C_i(g) \quad i = 0, 1, 2, 3. \\ \bigcap_{t \in \mathbb{R}} \psi_t(L_i \setminus K_{i-1}) &= C_i(g) \cap M_1 \quad i = 1, 2. \\ \bigcap_{t \in \mathbb{R}} \psi_t(P_i \setminus L_i) &= C_i(g) \cap (M_2 \setminus M_1) \quad i = 1, 2. \\ \bigcap_{t \in \mathbb{R}} \psi_t(K_i \setminus P_i) &= C_i(g) \setminus M_2 \quad i = 1, 2. \end{aligned}$$

We have

$$H^i(K_i, K_{i-1}) = \bigoplus_{\text{index}(x)=i} \mathbb{C}^m x. \quad (2.19)$$

Note that all the components $G_{xy}^* : \mathbb{C}^m x \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^m y$ of the maps d^K in the cochain complex

$$0 \rightarrow H^0(K_0) \xrightarrow{d^K} H^1(K_1, K_0) \xrightarrow{d^K} H^2(K_2, K_1) \xrightarrow{d^K} H^2(M, K_2) \rightarrow 0, \quad (2.20)$$

are given as in equation (2.7) of Lemma1.

Theorem 1. *For critical circles γ_i the components F_{ij}^k are induced by the maps*

- (c.c) $G_{w_i w_j}^n, G_{z_i z_j}^{n+1}$ for $k_{2n} < i \leq k_{2n+1}, k_{2n+2} < j \leq k_{2n+3}, n = 0, 1$
- (c.t) $G_{w_i q_j}^1, G_{w_i r_j}^1, G_{z_i s_j}^2$ for $k_2 < i \leq k_3 < j \leq k_4$.

For critical tori F_{c_i} the components F_{ij}^k are induced by the maps

- (t.c) $G_{p_i w_j}^0, G_{q_i z_j}^1, G_{r_i z_j}^1$ for $k_1 < i \leq k_2 < j \leq k_3$.

Proof. Consider the commutative diagrams

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
H^0(M_1) & \xrightarrow{d_1} & H^1(M_2, M_1) & \xrightarrow{d_1} & H^2(M, M_2) \\
& & \downarrow & & \uparrow \\
& & H^1(M_2, L_1) & & H^2(M, P_2) \\
& & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
& & H^1(P_1, L_1) & & H^2(K_2, P_2) \\
& & \downarrow & & \\
H^0(K_0) & \searrow d^K & H^1(P_1, K_0) & & \downarrow \\
& & \uparrow & & \\
& & H^1(K_1, K_0) & \xrightarrow{d^K} & H^2(K_2, K_1)
\end{array} \tag{2.21}$$

and

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
H^1(M_1) & \xrightarrow{d_1} & H^2(M_2, M_1) & \xrightarrow{d_1} & H^3(M, M_2) \\
\downarrow & & \uparrow & & \\
H^1(L_1) & & H^2(P_2, M_1) & & \\
\uparrow & & \uparrow & & \uparrow \\
H^1(L_1, K_0) & & H^2(P_2, K_1) & & \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow & & \\
H^1(K_1, K_0) & \searrow d^K & H^2(P_2, L_2) & & H^3(M, K_2) \\
& & \downarrow & \nearrow d^K & \\
& & H^2(K_2, K_1) & &
\end{array} \tag{2.22}$$

where the downwards maps are injective and the upwards maps are surjective. By (2.21) the maps d_1 in

$$H^0(M_1) \xrightarrow{d_1} H^1(M_2, M_1) \xrightarrow{d_1} H^2(M, M_2)$$

are induced by the components $H^0(K_0) \rightarrow H^1(P_1, L_1)$ and

$$H^1(P_1, L_1) = \bigoplus_{k_2 < i \leq k_3} \mathbb{C}^m w_i \rightarrow H^2(K_2, P_2) = \bigoplus_{k_4 < i} \mathbb{C}^m w_i \oplus \bigoplus_{k_3 < i \leq k_4} \mathbb{C}^m q_i \oplus \mathbb{C}^m r_i$$

of the maps d^K in (2.20). By (2.22) the maps d_1 in

$$H^1(M_1) \xrightarrow{d_1} H^2(M_2, M_1) \xrightarrow{d_1} H^3(M, M_2)$$

are induced by the components

$$H^1(L_1, K_0) = \bigoplus_{i \leq k_1} \mathbb{C}^m z_i \oplus \bigoplus_{k_1 < i \leq k_2} \mathbb{C}^m q_i \oplus \mathbb{C}^m r_i \rightarrow H^2(P_2, L_2) = \bigoplus_{k_2 < i \leq k_3} \mathbb{C}^m z_i$$

and $H^2(P_2, L_2) \rightarrow H^3(M, K_2)$ of the maps d^K in (2.20). \square

We now consider the term (E_2, d_2) of the spectral sequence defined by the filtration. By (1.8) and Corollary 4, the spaces $E_2^{n,q}$ that can be nonzero are

$$E_2^{0,q} = \ker(d_1 : H^q(M_1) \rightarrow H^{q+1}(M_2, M_1)), \quad q = 0, 1, E_2^{0,2} = H^2(M_1)$$

$$E_2^{1,q} = \ker(d_1 : H^{q+1}(M_2, M_1) \rightarrow H^{q+2}(M, M_2))/d_1(H^q(M_1)), \quad q = 0, 1$$

$$E_2^{2,-1} = H^1(M, M_2), \quad E_2^{2,q} = H^{q+2}(M, M_2)/d_1(H^{q+1}(M_2, M_1)), \quad q = 0, 1.$$

Therefore, we can have nonzero maps $d_2 : E_2^{n,q} \rightarrow E_2^{n+2,q-1}$ only for $n = 0, q = 0, 1, 2$.

Theorem 2.

(0) The map $d_2 : E_2^{0,0} \rightarrow E_2^{2,-1}$ is induced by the component $H^0(K_0) \rightarrow \bigoplus_{k_3 < i \leq k_4} \mathbb{C}^m p_i$ of $d^K : H^0(K_0) \rightarrow H^1(K_1, K_0)$.

(1) The map $d_2 : E_2^{0,1} \rightarrow E_2^{2,0}$ is induced by the component

$$\bigoplus_{i \leq k_1} \mathbb{C}^m z_i \oplus \bigoplus_{k_1 < i \leq k_2} \mathbb{C}^m q_i \oplus \mathbb{C}^m r_i \rightarrow \bigoplus_{k_4 < i} \mathbb{C}^m w_i \oplus \bigoplus_{k_3 < i \leq k_4} \mathbb{C}^m q_i \oplus \mathbb{C}^m r_i$$

of $d^K : H^1(K_1, K_0) \rightarrow H^2(K_2, K_1)$.

(2) The map $d_2 : E_2^{0,2} \rightarrow E_2^{2,1}$ is induced by the component $\bigoplus_{k_1 < i \leq k_2} \mathbb{C}^m s_i \rightarrow H^3(M, K_2)$ of $d^K : H^2(K_2, K_1) \rightarrow H^3(M, K_2)$.

Proof. By (1.9), the map $d_2 : E_2^{0,q} \rightarrow E_2^{2,q-1}$ is given as the composition

$$j_q^{-1} \circ \delta_q | \operatorname{im} k_q : \operatorname{im} k_q \rightarrow H^{q+1}(M, M_2) / \operatorname{im} j_q$$

where $k_q : H^q(M_2) \rightarrow H^q(M_1)$, $\delta : H^q(M_1) \rightarrow H^{q+1}(M, M_1)$ is the coboundary map and $j_q : H^{q+1}(M, M_2) \rightarrow H^{q+1}(M, M_1)$ defines the isomorphism $j_q : H^{q+1}(M, M_2) / \ker j_q \rightarrow \operatorname{im} j_q$. Consider the commutative diagrams

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} E_2^{0,0} & \xrightarrow{\delta_0 | \operatorname{im} k_0} & \operatorname{im} j_0 & \xleftarrow{j_0} & E_2^{2,-1} & & \\ \cap & & \cap & & \uparrow & & \\ H^0(M_1) & \xrightarrow{\delta_0} & H^1(M, M_1) & \xleftarrow{j_0} & H^1(M, M_2) & & \\ & & & & \downarrow & & \\ & & & & H^1(M, P_1) & & \\ & & & & \downarrow & & \\ & & & & H^1(K_1, P_1) & & \\ & & & & \downarrow & & \\ H^0(K_0) & & \xrightarrow{d^K} & & H^1(K_1, K_0) & & \end{array} \quad (2.23)$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
E_2^{0,1} & \xrightarrow{\delta_1 | \text{im } k_1} & \text{im } j_1 & \xleftarrow{j_1} & E_2^{2,0} \\
\cap & & \cap & & \uparrow \\
H^1(M_1) & \xrightarrow{\delta_1} & H^2(M, M_1) & \xleftarrow{j_1} & H^2(M, M_2) \\
\downarrow & & & & \uparrow d^1 \\
H^1(L_1) & & & & H^2(M, P_2) \\
\uparrow & & & & \downarrow \\
H^1(L_1, K_0) & & & & H^2(K_2, P_2) \\
\downarrow & & & & \downarrow \\
H^1(K_1, K_0) & \xrightarrow{d^K} & & & H^2(K_2, K_1)
\end{array} \tag{2.24}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
E_2^{0,2} & \xrightarrow{\delta_2 | \text{im } k_2} & \text{im } j_2 & \xleftarrow{j_0} & E_2^{2,1} \\
\cap & & \cap & & \uparrow \\
H^2(M_1) & \xrightarrow{\delta} & H^3(M, M_1) & \xleftarrow{j} & H^3(M, M_2) \\
\uparrow & & & & \uparrow \\
H^2(L_2) & & & & \\
\uparrow & & & & \\
H^2(L_2, K_1) & & & & \\
\uparrow & & & & \\
H^2(K_2, K_1) & \xrightarrow{d^K} & & & H^3(M, K_2)
\end{array} \tag{2.25}$$

where as in Theorem 1 the downwards maps are injective and the upwards maps are surjective. By (2.23) and $H^1(K_1, P_1) = \bigoplus_{k_3 < i \leq k_4} \mathbb{C}^m p_i$, we get (0). By (2.24), $H^1(L_1, K_0) = \bigoplus_{i \leq k_1} \mathbb{C}^m z_i \oplus \bigoplus_{k_1 < i \leq k_2} \mathbb{C}^m q_i \oplus \mathbb{C}^m r_i$ and $H^2(K_2, P_2) = \bigoplus_{k_4 < i} \mathbb{C}^m w_i \oplus \bigoplus_{k_3 < i \leq k_4} \mathbb{C}^m q_i \oplus \mathbb{C}^m r_i$ we get (1). By (2.24) and $H^2(L_2, K_1) = \bigoplus_{k_1 < i \leq k_2} \mathbb{C}^m s_i$, we get (2). \square

3. EXAMPLES

Consider the following instance of the Kowalevskaya integrable case of the rigid body. There are two minimal circles m_1, m_2 , two nonorientable and one orientable saddle circles r_1, r_2, r_3 , and one maximal circle n . The family of tori starting at m_i changes to a family \mathcal{F}_i of tori when crossing r_i ($i = 1, 2$). The families \mathcal{F}_1 and \mathcal{F}_2 come together to become one family when crossing r_3 . The manifold M is the 3-dimensional real projective space and so $\pi_1(M) = \mathbb{Z}_2$. A representation $\rho : \pi_1(M) \rightarrow \text{U}(1)$ is given by $\rho([0]) = 1$, $\rho([1]) = -1$. We have that $\rho(m_i) = 1$, $\rho(r_j) = \rho(n) = -1$, $\Delta(r_i) = -1$, $\Delta(r_3) = 1$,

$i = 1, 2, j = 1, 2, 3$. Therefore

$$H^k(M_1) = \begin{cases} \mathbb{C} \oplus \mathbb{C} & \text{if } k = 0, 1 \\ 0 & \text{in other case} \end{cases} \quad (3.1)$$

$$H^k(M_2, M_1) = \begin{cases} \mathbb{C} \oplus \mathbb{C} & \text{if } k = 1, 2 \\ 0 & \text{in other case} \end{cases} \quad (3.2)$$

$$H^*(M, M_2) = 0 \quad (3.3)$$

$$\tau_{d_0^{0,i}} = \tau_{d_0^{1,i}} = 1 \ (i = 1, 2), \ \tau_{d_0^{1,3}} = \frac{1}{2}, \ \tau_{d_0^2} = 2 \Rightarrow \tau_{d_0} = 1 \quad (3.4)$$

We now change the Bott integral f to a Morse Smale function g to be able to compute $d_1 : H^k(M_1) \rightarrow H^{k+1}(M_2, M_1)$, $k = 0, 1$. Note that $W^u(r_i), i = 1, 2$ is a Möbius strip Σ_i with $\partial\Sigma_i = m_i$. The function g has critical points w_i, z_i on m_i with indices 0, 1 respectively, and critical points η_i, ζ_i on r_i with indices 1, 2 respectively. There is one orbit α_i connecting ζ_i to z_i and two orbits β_i, δ_i connecting η_i to w_i , with $\rho(\alpha_i) = 1, \rho(\beta_i) = 1, \rho(\delta_i) = -1$. Thus $G_{w_i\eta_i} : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C} = 2$ and $G_{z_i\zeta_i} : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C} = 1$.

Therefore $d_1 : H^0(M_1) \rightarrow H^1(M_2, M_1) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ and $d_1 : H^1(M_1) \rightarrow H^2(M_2, M_1) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$. Thus $E_2 = 0$ and $\tau_{d_1} = 2 \cdot 2/1 = 4$.

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